



SOUTH AFRICAN **SCOPE**

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YPSILANTI

Republic Seeks to Stay in Commonwealth

DR. H. F. VERWOERD, the South African Prime Minister, has disclosed that three weeks after the referendum on October 5th, he told Mr. Harold Macmillan, the British Prime Minister, that a South African republic would like to stay in the Commonwealth.

Dr. Verwoerd also stated, "It must be clearly understood that South Africa's claim to continued membership will be based on the existence of positive common interests without the existence of any rights or design to interfere in the domestic affairs of member States—even though other members may hold differing views."

He continued, "It is in this spirit that South Africa has accepted various other members about whose actions we have entertained certain doubts and with whom we have serious differences. It is in this spirit that we wish to be accepted—on account of the value of cooperation and not because of ulterior motives which could only undermine the worth and solidarity of the Commonwealth."

He therefore agreed that the matter be dealt with at the Prime Ministers' conference—which will be held in London early next March—and that he would attend, an intention that he expressed even before the referendum. Dr. Verwoerd said allegations that Mr. Macmillan wanted the matter settled at a conference but that he (Dr. Verwoerd) wanted it settled by correspondence were an attempt to play off one Prime Minister against the other. He emphasized that South Africa did not insist on either the one or the other procedure. There is no question of the Union Government's being reluctant to deal with the matter at a conference.

It has been suggested, as a form of sanction and contrary to existing practice, that final decision on South Africa's continued membership, would not be taken at the next Prime

Ministers' Conference but only after South Africa has become a Republic.

Dr. Verwoerd pointed out, however, that "it is unimportant whether the question of South Africa's membership is placed on the official agenda or not—I am unaware of what the intention is—but it is self-evident that South Africa will not permit herself to be subjected to any form of humiliating treatment."



The Houses of Parliament in Cape Town, South Africa's legislative capital, with Table Mountain in the background.

Personal

DE VILLIERS GRAAFF ON VISIT

SIR DE VILLIERS GRAAFF, Leader of the South African Opposition, and Lady Graaff arrived for a visit to the United States and Canada on November 17th. After a short stay in Washington, they visited the South, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Grand Canyon, and traveled up the West Coast to Canada.

Apart from appointments made for him by the U. S. State Department, one of Sir de Villiers' prime interests during his tour was visiting cattle breeders, particularly of Friesland cattle. A cattle farmer of considerable note, he has already seen several herds of Friesland cattle on farms near New York.

Sir de Villiers and Lady Graaff flew back to the Union from Montreal around Christmas time.

EXPRESSWAY RESEARCH

MR. C. J. GROVE, Assistant Town Engineer of Bellville (near Cape Town), is doing research at Northwestern University on the design of expressway junctions and the outlay of roads. His wife will join him in March.

NEW AGRICULTURE SECRETARY

MR. S. J. J. DE SWART, Under-Secretary and Director of Economic Services of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing, has been appointed Secretary in the place of DR. M. S. DU TOIT, who died recently.

Mr. De Swart has had many years' experience as an economist in the Department of Agriculture. He was first appointed economist in the Division of Economics and Markets, and then chief of the division in 1945. Eleven years later he was promoted to Under-Secretary. He has headed many delegations to international conferences on economics in England, Europe and America.

After he obtained his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1925, he completed his Master of Science degree at the University of Minnesota.

ASSISTANT CURATOR

MISS ELIZABETH SCHOLTZ, previously attached to the Blood Research Laboratory at Cape Town's Groote Schuur Hospital, has been appointed an assistant curator at the Brookline Botanical Gardens in Boston, Mass., for one year. For a number of years she has experimented in the photography of plants and shrubs.

PHILATELIC AWARD

MR. DOUGLAS PATRICK, stamp columnist for the Toronto Globe and Mail, was awarded the Bronze Award at the South African International Philatelic Exhibition for his book "Postage Stamps and Postage History of the United Nations."

Van Eck Heads Trade Mission

A SPECIAL TRADE mission will leave South Africa early next year for North and South America to establish personal contact with government representatives, prominent businessmen, industrial leaders and financiers. The mission will be headed by Dr. H. J. van Eck, chairman of the Industrial Development Corporation. (See story, page 7.)



Dr. H. J. van Eck

Dr. van Eck will be accompanied by Mr. J. Berry, vice-president of the Commonwealth and British Empire Chambers of Commerce, and Mr. P. Frame, South Africa's most prominent textile manufacturer. Mr. J. L. Pretorius, buying liaison officer of the Department of Trade and Industries, will act as official adviser.

The Minister of Economic Affairs, Dr. N. Diederichs, has announced that trade missions will also be sent to Europe and the Far East. Dr. J. E. Holloway, former S. A. Ambassador to Washington and High Commissioner in London, will lead the mission to the Continent; and the Asian mission will be headed by Dr. Frans du Toit, chairman of SASOL and FOSKOR.

AMBASSADOR'S DAUGHTER

MISS RINDA NAUDE, the younger daughter of Ambassador and Mrs. W. C. Naudé, arrived from the Union on December 3 to spend the Christmas school holidays with her parents in Washington. She attends the Afrikaans Girls High School in Pretoria and will return at the end of January.

ANESTHESIOLOGY CONFERENCE

The recent forty-nation international conference on anesthesiology held in Toronto was attended by a distinguished group of South African specialists, including DR. W. LOMBARD of Pretoria, DR. A. BULL of Cape Town, and DR. A. A. CILLIERS and DR. H. GRANT-WHITE, both of Durban. Also representing the Union at the conference, which is held once every five years, were DR. O. V. S. KOK, professor of anesthetics at the University of Pretoria, and DR. I. GORDON, Dean of the Medical School of the University of Natal.

SPEAKER APPOINTED JUDGE

The Speaker of the House of Assembly, MR. J. H. CONRADIE, Q.C., has been appointed Judge President of South West Africa. He will assume his new duties at Windhoek sometime after the first of the year. He has been a Member of Parliament for Gordonia, C.P., since 1938, and was elected Speaker in 1951. Before his election as Speaker, he also practiced law in Cape Town and became Queen's Counsel in 1951.



The trading hall in the new Johannesburg Stock Exchange which will be formally opened on February 6, 1961. Shares of half the world's gold are traded in this hall.

Commonwealth Preferences

THE EFFECTS of the decision to become a Republic on economic conditions in South Africa was discussed by the Minister of Economic Affairs, Dr. N. Diederichs, recently in London.

The South African economy, he said, was basically "in a very strong position," and the Republic would bring no change in policy. The Minister made it clear that South Africa wanted to continue trading with the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries as before.

"We want to stay in the Commonwealth," said Dr. Diederichs, "but should that not be possible then we hope to retain Commonwealth preferences. Failing this, we would like to negotiate new trade agreements with Britain and other Commonwealth countries which would be to our mutual benefit."

The Minister went on to point out that Commonwealth preferences—much as the Union wishes to continue to participate in them—affected only a small portion of her exports. For instance, in 1958, when total exports (excluding gold) were worth \$1,093,400,000, those coming under Commonwealth preference were worth only \$123,200,000. And the net benefit of this to South Africa was \$14,000,000.

Republic on May 31

A REPUBLIC will be declared on May 31st next year. The President will be ceremoniously inaugurated on that day in Pretoria, it has been announced by the Prime Minister, Dr. H. F. Verwoerd.

The Union's flag, which will also be the flag of the new Republic, will be hoisted all over the country to symbolize this memorable occasion.

Parliament will adjourn next May 26th for ten days, to give members of both Houses the opportunity of attending the inauguration ceremony. The President will then go to Cape Town for the reopening of Parliament, where the legislators will pledge their loyalty to the Republic and the new Head of State.

No central festival will be held next year because of the short time between now and May 31st. But a festival will be held in Pretoria on the first birthday of the Republic, May 31, 1962. That day will henceforth be known as Republic Day (the present Union Day).

How Gold is Sold

EACH YEAR, South Africa provides about half of the world's gold. Just where this gold goes, and how it travels, depend on instructions from the South African Reserve Bank.

There are approximately fifty mines in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State which produce gold. At each mine's reduction works, the gold-bearing ore—brought up from as deep as 10,000 feet—is treated for the extraction of gold. The ore is melted and liquid gold separated off. This is poured into bars weighing 1,000 troy ounces each. Every working day, about seventy bars of gold are poured, valued at \$2,436,000. About 21,840 such bars are produced each year, containing about 22,000,000 ounces of fine gold.

From the reduction works, the gold travels by special truck, special railway car or airplane on the first stage of its journey. It is shipped to the world's largest gold refinery, the Rand Refinery at Germiston, near Johannesburg. There, the bars are remelted and refined. It is poured into new bars, weighing 400 ounces each, and packed in wooden crates. These crates are loaded, under the eyes of armed guards, into a special type of South African Railways car for shipment to one of the Union's ports. Once the gold has been loaded, the guards are locked inside the car with the gold where they remain until the car is drawn up on the wharf, alongside the ship that is to take the gold overseas.

Today, the entire output of the gold mines is bought by the Union Treasury, through the South African Reserve Bank, which in turn sells it on the London Gold Market at the daily going rate. When a shipment arrives in England, it is locked in the vaults of the Bank of England in Throgmorton Street. From there, it goes to buyers all over the world.

At the end of each week, the South African Reserve Bank informs the gold mining industry of the average net price realized per fine ounce of gold. The realized price is based on the London market price, less a shipping charge for every ounce sold and the Reserve Bank's buying charge.

If the South African Reserve Bank considers it advantageous to do so, it can sell South African gold elsewhere than on the London market and the price realized will be passed on to the gold mining industry.

Gold is sometimes sent directly to countries other than the United Kingdom. From time to time, consignments are flown directly to Switzerland, the largest Continental dispersal center.

The Bank of England sells South African gold on behalf of the South African Reserve Bank. The gold is not bought by the Bank of England; that Bank merely acts as the authorized agent of the Union Treasury in the same way as the Federal Reserve Bank in New York acts as agent for the Union Treasury when South Africa sells gold in the United States.



Government to Spur Coloured Progress

A PURPOSEFUL and positive policy to give the Coloured population in South Africa an opportunity to develop to its full potentialities was announced by the Prime Minister, Dr. H. F. Verwoerd, on December 7th. The aim of the policy is the assurance that the Coloured peoples will develop completely, while retaining their own national identity.

Dr. Verwoerd stated five positive steps which will be taken in regard to the Government's policy; a new ministry for Coloured Affairs, measures for education and welfare, economic assistance, rural and urban development, and the reorganization of the Council of Coloured Affairs.

The Department of Coloured Affairs, now under the Department of the Interior, will be placed under its own Minister. There, it will take an active role in a program of social and economic development among the Coloureds. Its work will be aided by a special research section, staffed by trained Coloured personnel.

The Ministry will also be an instrument to assist the Coloured community to develop fully on levels of culture, self-government and economics and will act as liaison between the Coloureds and other State departments.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Responsible Coloured leaders and educational authorities will share in examining the desirability of placing all Coloured education under the control of the new Department. Coloured parents will also share in the control of education by means of their own school boards and commissions.

Coloured school inspectors are envisaged as well as the appointment of qualified Coloureds in administration posts. Education in special spheres will be met by technical and industrial high schools. The creation of agricultural gymnasias for children of farming communities is also being considered.

All welfare services will be supervised by the Department and developed so that Coloured organizations will perform these services for their own people.

A development and investment corporation for Coloureds will be created to encourage Coloured entrepreneurs and to supply them with expert advice and financial backing.

WHO ARE THE COLOURED?

THE SECOND largest non-white group in South Africa, the Coloureds, are of mixed origin. They are chiefly descended from slaves introduced from the Far East in the days of the Dutch East India Company, and from Hottentots, an aboriginal race, with some infusion of white blood from early settlers and visiting sailors. The Cape Malays, who originated in the East and have preserved their racial identity, culture and customs, are included in this group. The Coloureds, living mainly in the Cape Province, number approximately 1,500,000.



This Coloured boatowner will be encouraged to expand his fishing operations under the financial provisions of the Government's new plan to push Coloured development.

White experts will be replaced as rapidly as possible by Coloured leaders in controlling the corporation (in much the same way as is occurring in the Bantu Investment Corporation). This corporation will spur Coloured initiative and the development of capital formation.

Activities and occupations in the Coloured areas will be reserved for the Coloureds themselves, with Coloured doctors, dentists, lawyers, and other professional men being given preference in the issuing of licenses.

Their own educational and health facilities, sport and recreation centers, and public services will be staffed by members of the Coloured community, up to and including the highest administrative posts.

COUNCIL OF COLOURED AFFAIRS

Since its creation last year, the Council of Coloured Affairs has proved its importance in consultations with Coloureds. The Council's status and authority will be increased by expanding its responsibilities and by the creation of more members to be elected by the Coloureds. The Council's activities, decisions and requirements will be brought to the attention of the Union Parliament.

The Prime Minister, together with the Minister of Coloured Affairs, will hold annual conferences with prominent leaders of the Coloured community to discuss matters of common interest.

The representation of the Coloureds in Parliament will remain unchanged, namely, six Senators appointed specifically to represent the interests of the Coloureds and the election by the Coloureds themselves of four white members of the House of Assembly.

NOTE: The full text of the Prime Minister's statement on Coloured Affairs may be obtained from the Information Service of South Africa, 655 Madison Avenue, New York 21, N. Y.

3,735 Non-Whites at S. A. Universities

ENROLLMENT of non-white students in South African universities is at an all-time high. The student body of the University College of Fort Hare is 360 this semester, of which 245 are Bantu, 66 are Indians and 49 Coloureds.

The University of the Witwatersrand has 269 non-white students, and the University of Cape Town 563. The new University College of the North at Turfloop has 80 enrolled Bantu students and the University of Zululand 41. Medical students at the Non-European Medical School in Durban now number 201.

The Western Cape University College for Coloureds, which opened only this year, already has 157 students working diligently for university degrees.

By far the largest institution of higher education for non-white students is the University of South Africa, which had 1,252 Bantu students, in 1959.

A grand total of 3,735 non-white students are now studying for degrees in the Union. Standards for academic work in the University Colleges are supervised by the University of South Africa and degree candidates are subject to the same examinations required of white students.

Transvaal Bantu Get Self-Rule

PROVISION has been made for Bantu education in the Northern Transvaal to be placed under the direct control of the Bantu Regional Authority, which will also take over the administration of the University College of the North at Turfloop.

This announcement was made by the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. Daan de Wet Nel, when he attended the installation of the Naphuno Regional Authority at Tzaneen recently. The Minister also stated that towns are to be organized to provide centers for Bantu who wish to earn their living in the fields of trade and industry. The establishment of sisal, banana and citrus plantations on a grand scale is planned as part of the agricultural development of the area.

Increasing Bantu interest in commercial undertakings was encouraged by Mr. Nel, who envisages Bantu operated and controlled trade, industry, public services, police stations and magistrates for the new urban centers in Northern Transvaal.

To date, the Bantu Investment Corporation has granted loans amounting to nearly \$344,400 of its \$1,400,000 capital resources. The number of loans granted will be speeded up in 1961 — 606 applications received; 379 have been dealt with.

The bulk of the retail trade in Bantu homelands is now being handled by the Bantu themselves. This trade amounts to millions of dollars a year, but there is still room for hundreds more of small Bantu traders to supply the needs of the areas.

Pondo Unrest Sown by Communists

"DISORDERLY behavior of certain elements in Pondoland is too often blamed on the Bantu Authorities system," said the Minister of Bantu Administration in November. This is readily disproved by the record, he continued, since the Transkeian Territorial Authority was requested by the Bantu people themselves, through their elected representatives.

Orderly development has heretofore characterized Pondoland and the whole of the Transkei. And careful historical analysis of past incidents of unrest show that the recent disturbances in the area fit into the overall pattern of Communist subversion in South Africa.

When well-known Communist agitators from the urban centers failed to enlist the support of the chiefs and headmen in the area, they resorted to intimidation and even violence. The chiefs were represented as stooges of the Government, and an historical feud over succession was resurrected. (The chieftainship is a hereditary institution and incumbents are the senior representatives of the noble families concerned, as is the case with the monarchy in England. The Government gives legal recognition to any chief who has been rightfully selected by his people to occupy the position.)

WHITE COMMUNISTS

Any measure which promotes the welfare of the people, even schools, cattle-dipping, water conservation and fence building, was used by the agitators to incite unrest. The seeds of mistrust were sown among persons of good faith to oppose the system of Bantu Authorities, voluntarily requested by the peoples of the Transkei.

"It is a tragedy," said the Minister, "That white Communists are the instigators of all these disturbances. They do not hesitate to incite the Bantu to commit violence and even murder, and to exploit them financially at the same time. They enrich themselves while the Bantu have to pay the bitter price."

Bantu leaders in the area have asked the Government for increased authority to deal with these agitators and this authority has been granted. The criminal jurisdiction of the Chiefs-in-Council has been increased, restrictions on travel by non-residents in the area have been imposed, and other measures taken to prevent further incitement.



Mines Buy 90 Per Cent of Equipment Locally

SOUTH AFRICA'S mining industry is at present buying 90 per cent of its requirements locally, said Mr. C. B. Anderson, president of the Chamber of Mines, in a recent address.

In 1948, it bought Union-manufactured goods to the value of \$109,200,000 and spent \$32,200,000 on imported articles. Last year, mining spent \$355,600,000 domestically and only \$39,200,000 on goods from overseas.

It is the policy of the mining industry to buy on the best available market. "A careful study made recently of every item bought for the mines revealed that the small percentages of imported goods were either not produced locally or were not made in the sizes and types required. Only rarely was it because the quality of the South African product was too poor or because the price was too high," he said.

GHANA BUYS MINE GEAR

South Africa is today the greatest producer of steel for mine drills and has become an important exporter of rock drills. The Union produces steel ropes, steel balls for mills, pumps, valves and crushers, electrical equipment, mine ventilating and air conditioning installations and locomotives.



A new Union-made headgear rises above a West Rand mine.

Mining equipment constitutes the major "exception" to the trade boycott instituted by the Ghanaian Government against South African goods on August 1st. In the first three months of the boycott, orders placed or goods delivered amounted to nearly \$764,400—mainly purchases of mining equipment. Mining companies in Ghana received special licenses to buy South African goods "in most exceptional circumstances" after proving that equipment from other sources tended to be more expensive.

ISCOR and SASOL Map Expansions

MAMMOTH expansion programs for South Africa's twin titans of heavy industry, ISCOR and SASOL, have been announced as a result of current and anticipated needs for their outputs. The demand for domestic and export steel has prompted the South African Iron and Steel Corporation (ISCOR) to launch a twelve-year expansion program which will cost \$840,000,000, including a \$47,600,000 allocation for employee housing. The South African Coal, Oil and Gas Corporation (SASOL) is planning to double its outputs of petroleum products and chemicals through a seven-year plan, costing \$84,000,000.

During the last financial year, ISCOR exported steel and other products valued at \$37,657,200. This was in excess of the requirements of the local market, which had been fully satisfied. The export business makes one of the high points in an encouraging picture of expansion in several directions.

South Africa users began to clamor for increased supplies towards the end of last year. As soon as the revival in local demand showed itself, ISCOR decided to reject further orders from abroad. Since the beginning of 1960, the corporation has confined its export business to the Union's neighbors. And this business was also cut down to ensure enough steel for the local market.

A new peak in steel production was reached with a total output of 1,748,527 ingot tons—nearly 9,000 tons higher than in the previous year.

The value of all sales exceeded \$162,400,000, compared with about \$133,000,000 in 1958-59. Nor is the increase influenced by higher prices. There has been no general rise in ISCOR's steel prices since 1952, and there was an actual drop of 2.73 per cent in 1954.

A current \$156,800,000 plan to extend and modernize ISCOR facilities, begun in 1955, has entered the last stage and should be completed in less than a year. It will result in an estimated

yearly output of 2,350,000 ingot tons. This will be swallowed up by the South African demand alone, which is expected to approach 4,500,000 ingot tons by 1972. Prospects for exporting ISCOR products on a much larger scale must also be considered.

DEMAND FOR GAS, CHEMICALS

The steady rise in the demand for products manufactured by SASOL, the Union's unique oil-from-coal industry, are the basis for its \$84,000,000 expansion. Over the last five years, SASOL's sales have rocketed, with last year's sales of \$23,010,400 representing a 1200 per cent increase over the figure for 1955-56.

It has become clear that the demand for gasoline in South Africa will far exceed SASOL's present capacity by the end of 1964. In addition to this, the demand for several chemicals and chemical intermediates is growing to such an extent that expanded production is desirable.

At the completion of its current consolidation program next year, SASOL's total sales are expected to be on the order of \$25,200,000. But a market potential of \$50,400,000 for gasoline and other products is anticipated by as early as 1968. It is this demand which the corporation is planning to meet with its new seven-year expansion plans.

INDUSTRY MUST STAND ON OWN FEET

"RESPONSIBILITY for developing our industries rests squarely with ourselves," declared Dr. H. J. van Eck, chairman of the Industrial Development Corporation, at a meeting of the Federated Chamber of Industries in Johannesburg. "We are just at the beginning of another great move forward in a more self-contained, more balanced, more confident, mature manner."

"Let us get a definite and positive integrated system of tariff protection for our secondary industries so that we can fulfill our mission of raising the standard of living of our large low income groups and utilize the massive savings of our people in productive enterprise," he said.

For new markets, the Union's businessmen should explore the possibilities offered by Europe, the Americas and the Far East. Every effort should be made to increase South Africa's "selling drive."

PAY AS YOU GO

South Africa's industries had already shown a remarkable ability to export, Dr. van Eck said. "Too long have we relied on our great mining industry, on our mineral and agricultural exports to earn the foreign exchange we find necessary to buy consumer goods from abroad. Let industry stand on its own feet and try to balance its own payments for plant and equipment from abroad with its exports of industrial products.

"Let us further apply our energy and ingenuity in solving the human, social and economic problems with these specific, practical aims."

DECIMAL COMIC

A DECIMALIZATION "comic book" has been designed by the aptitude test center of Putco Operating and Technical Services in Johannesburg for the urban Bantu.

The 22-page booklet explains, through the medium of colored pictures and simple diagrams, the fundamental principles of the decimal monetary system and also the part played by both the £.s.d. and rand-cent currencies from D-Day, February 15th, next year.

The publication also contains a number of simple problems which can be worked out and then checked against the correct answers.

Par Value of Rand

THE PAR VALUE of the rand has been fixed at exactly half that of the present South African pound. Dr. T. E. Dönges, Minister of Finance, announced in November that the International Monetary Fund has consented to accept this valuation when South Africa changes over to the decimal system next year.

Union Exports to Africa

DURING the past few years, the Union has exported merchandise to twenty-five territories on the African continent. The monthly journal of the Department of Commerce and Industry places the value of such exports during 1959 at approximately \$207,200,000, compared with \$193,200,000 in 1958.

The six largest customers of South African goods in 1959 were the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (\$148,680,000), Mozambique (\$18,200,000), Kenya (\$9,800,000), Belgian Congo (\$7,560,000), Ghana (\$6,160,000) and Tanganyika (\$2,800,000). Nigeria, Uganda, the United Arab Republic and Angola were also major buyers of South African goods.

The Union's main competitors on the African continent are the United Kingdom, West Germany, France, Japan, the Netherlands, Italy, Belgium, Hong Kong and India.

Measure of Caution on Imports

RECOMMENDATIONS of the Economic Advisory Council on the balance of payments prospects for the immediate future have been adopted by the Government. The Minister of Economic Affairs, Dr. N. Diederichs, announced on November 22nd that a measure of caution will be exercised in issuing import permits for next year.

There will be no drastic changes in the existing import policy, but advance allocations for 1961 will be made on a lower scale than this year, during which permits for importation of consumer goods and raw materials have been freely issued. Preliminary allocations for consumer goods which are readily obtainable from local production sources will be made on a basis of 25 per cent of the basic allocations. Reasonable requirements of importers of raw materials and other goods not obtainable in significant quantities will be covered, with regard to the local supply of these goods.

NEW BOTTLING PLANT

CONFIDENCE in the permanency of thirsty South Africans was expressed by the president of the Coca-Cola Export Corporation, Mr. J. Paul Austin, who arrived in Johannesburg in late November to launch a million-pound development program of his company's South African branch.

The program will center around a new bottling plant to be built at Benrose, near Johannesburg. It will be the biggest on the African continent and will more than double the present output of "coke" in the Union.

"My corporation does not idly play with money of this magnitude," he said. "We believe in South Africa and the new plant is a demonstration of faith on our side."



The slow, painful and very unpopular process of injections is being replaced by the S. A. Polio Research Institute's new oral vaccine in its mass drive for immunization against the crippling disease.

S. A. Oral Polio Vaccine for African Nations

THREE MILLION units of the new oral polio vaccine have been delivered by the South African Polio Research Institute to Mauritius, Kenya and Uganda to combat epidemics in those countries, and the Institute has received inquiries from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Mozambique, the Sudan, Basutoland, Swaziland and Bechuanaland regarding the availability of the vaccine if these countries should embark on a large-scale immunization program.

A supply of 40 million units is now on hand at the Institute's headquarters in Pretoria, of which 15 million units have already been tested and are ready for use. Two million units have been issued to persons in the Union by the Institute.

The vaccine is being produced continually and an annual production of between 50 and 60 million units can be delivered. At this rate, the Institute will be able to supply the needs of the whole African continent.

Widespread polio immunization campaigns are expensive undertakings, and, in some of the poorer African countries, other diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, and sleeping sickness claim more victims than polio. With limited financial resources, they must give priority to these diseases, but some of them are considering polio vaccination programs. The availability of supplies of the oral vaccine at the Polio Research Institute will be of great assistance to these nations as the type of vaccine being produced can be stored at low temperatures for several years without damage to its effectiveness.

Rand Easter Show

THE 1961 annual Rand Easter Show will be held from March 23rd to April 3rd. It is the largest agricultural show and industrial exhibition staged in Africa, covering about 100 acres. Last year, 1,880 head of cattle were entered in the livestock exhibition, and several prizes were won by Polled Herefords imported from the United States.

U. S. Scientist Lauds Union's Facilities

RESEARCH facilities in South Africa were praised by Dr. William B. Rowan, a professor at Middlebury College, Vermont, after a trip to the Union last summer to study bilharzia.

Doing research and field work under a grant from the U. S. National Institutes of Health, Dr. Rowan found the facilities placed at his disposal excellent. Since the victims of bilharzia seem to be concentrated in irrigated areas, he was interested in provisions being made for the control of stagnant water.

"Legislation regarding industrial water pollution control is keeping pace with industrial growth," he said. "Extensive projects have been planned already to cope with future pollution arising from industrial and urban expansion."

Dr. Rowan was also struck with many other modern and progressive aspects of the country. "With resources like gold, uranium and coal, and vast areas in which population can expand, South Africa should show tremendous economic growth in the next twenty years, if they can find a practical solution to social and racial problems.

"Private industry cooperates with Government agencies in the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. They have established modern, well-equipped laboratories and scientific libraries all around South Africa," he said.

"Their cities are growing in well-designed expansion. The city planner in South Africa holds a position of importance. Construction costs are low and new buildings are erected on a generous scale with an eye to future use."



Dr. Rowan

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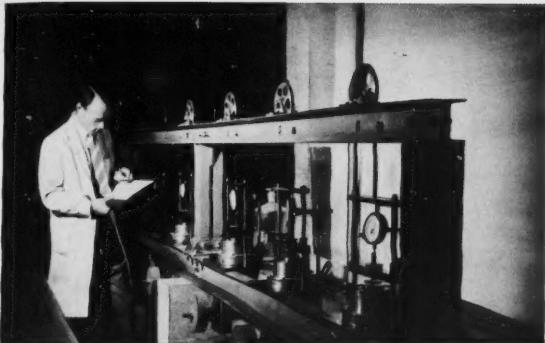
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At the Soil and Mechanics Division of the C.S.I.R.'s Building Research Institute, tests of soil are made to determine settlements and heaving in buildings.

HAILGUN HAILED

A PNEUMATIC hailgun capable of firing artificial hailstones at speeds exceeding 100 m.p.h. has been developed by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (the C.S.I.R.). With the aid of this gun, scientists are now able to predict what the performance of any type of building material would now be under a hail bombardment.

A statement by the C.S.I.R. says that the gun is the product of several years of research. Only after a number of modifications has a satisfactory design been arrived at. Experiments with the gun have resulted in the publication by the C.S.I.R.'s National Building Research Institute of a report dealing with hail and its effects on buildings. The report is designed to guide architects and householders in the choice of roofing and other materials to be used externally in areas prone to rampaging hailstorms.

The gun expels artificial hailstones of clear ice by means of a rubber-cushioned piston which, when triggered, is propelled by a sudden expansion of nitrogen in an expansion chamber. As there is no unchecked escape of gas, a precise degree of control over the velocity of the hailstones is achieved by regulating the chamber pressure.

To answer the question of when a roof or specific type of material can be considered safe against hail, the Institute took as its criterion an extremely severe fall of hail, the notorious Pretoria storm of 1949. It was found that during that storm stones nearly three inches in diameter and weighing four ounces hit roofs at speeds close to 90 m.p.h. Regarding this as a maximum endurance likely to be demanded of any roof or covering, the Institute has carried out tests on a number of roofing, glazing and curtain-walling materials to determine their resistance to hail. The angle of impact of the stones was changed where necessary to simulate actual conditions in a storm.

The report gives detailed findings on the relative performance of a variety of materials, including ordinary .24 galvanized corrugated steel as commonly used for roofing in South Africa, corrugated asbestos, cement sheets, slate, concrete and clay tiles, wood, hardboard, shingles and others.

Research Plans for '61

SCIENTIFIC research in South Africa will take giant strides next year when more money than ever will be spent on capital investment and research projects in the Union. Apart from the annual budgets for established institutions in South Africa, nearly \$23,000,000 will be spent on new projects during 1961.

The larger projects already approved for the coming year are:

- the building of a research reactor for the Atomic Energy Board in Pretoria at a cost of more than \$2,800,000;
- the purchase of a scientific ship by the Union Government at a cost not yet disclosed;
- the building of a radio telescope by the United States at Krugersdorp estimated to cost between \$2,800,000 and \$8,400,000;
- the beginning of the European Southern Observatory's program at Seekoeigat in the Karoo. Eventually the observatory, which will be the biggest in the Southern Hemisphere, will cost more than \$2,800,000;
- the completion of the University of Witwatersrand's nuclear research department which will contain the atom-smasher bought this year from Cambridge University;
- the start of the first survey ever of the Indian Ocean. This will be undertaken by ships from about twenty nations including South Africa. It will be the biggest made of a particular ocean. The Union Government has given \$84,000 towards the project and has loaned its S.A.S. Natal. The fishing industry, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, the University of Cape Town and other scientific institutions will also take part;
- the Union's biggest scientific expedition to the Antarctic, sponsored by the Government, leaving December 5 aboard the chartered Norwegian ship "Polarhay."

In addition, there are other smaller capital investments being made by the C.S.I.R. and universities, which also sponsor numerous other research projects.

Isotopes for Industry

INDUSTRY'S future in South Africa is so closely linked with research that the country's research potential will have to be doubled in the next few years in order for South African industrialists to compete on overseas markets. This was the opinion of Dr. Henry Seligman, Deputy Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, after a recent visit to the Union at the request of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

Dr. Seligman launched a C.S.I.R. campaign to encourage the wider use of radio-isotopes in industry. Discussing the industrial applications of radio-active isotopes, he said that there is great scope for savings in South African industry through the wider use of isotope techniques.



In a Cape Town branch of Santa's workshop, one of Santa's helpers is assembling rocking horses. Since Christmas is a summer holiday in South Africa, children are more inclined to ask for balls and other outdoor toys than the traditional sleds and iceskates.

CHRISTMAS FEAST FOR TRAVELLERS

THE CATERING Department of the South African Railways is once again busy making arrangements for the serving of Christmas Day meals in dining cars to be attached to trains on December 25th.

Anyone who travels on Christmas Day must be doing so through necessity, and S. A. Railways chefs are anxious to create as festive a spirit as possible for passengers who will partake of Christmas dinner in dining cars.

The traditional roast turkey and plum pudding with brandy sauce will be served, in addition to many of the relishes and extras which go into the making of a real feast. Last year's meal included grapefruit segments, cream of cauliflower soup, fried fish filet with tartar sauce, crumbed lamb cutlet with red wine sauce, pear and ice cream with chocolate sauce, mince pies, cheese, fruit and coffee, in addition to the turkey and pudding—all for less than a dollar. And this year's menu is expected to be about the same.

Special meals will also be served on Christmas and Christmas Eve in the restaurants of the Cape Town and Johannesburg stations, as well as at the major airports.



South Africans, like Americans, enjoy sending and receiving Christmas greeting cards. We of SOUTH AFRICAN SCOPE cannot send each one of you, our readers, a Christmas card personally. But our wish for each of you, at this joyous season, is as warm and sincere as the holiday merits: A Merry Christmas! And a Happy New Year, too!



S. A. Foundation Ready to Act

LEADING personalities in mining, finance, industry, commerce, education and science are among the trustees of the South African Foundation.

A non-political organization, the foundation was established to "promote international understanding of South Africa, her achievements, her problems and her potential, and, by so doing, to advance the welfare of her people."

The President is Major-General Sir Francis de Guingand, former Chief-of-Staff of the Eighth Army and the 21st Army Group during World War II. Mr. A. M. van Schoor has resigned his job as head of news services of the S. A. Broadcasting Corporation to accept the post of permanent Director of the foundation.

Other trustees include Dr. J. E. Holloway, a former Ambassador to Washington, Mr. Leif Egeland, Mr. C. T. te Water, and Dr. A. L. Geyer, chairman of the S. A. Bureau of Racial Affairs. Each of these men has served at one time as the South African High Commissioner in London.

The organization intends to plan extensive research and fact-collecting projects in the Union and to launch widespread campaigns abroad to present the true picture of South Africa to the world. Emphasis will be placed on her peoples—their living standards and their customs, her problems, her progress in mining, agriculture, and industry, her social and cultural development, her financial growth and investment opportunities, and her tourist attractions.

Honest Simon Found A Diamond

THE HONESTY of a Bantu laborer, Simon Sitole, at the Premier Diamond Mines near Pretoria, was recently rewarded with \$2,100. Simon had found a 184-carat diamond and turned it over to the management.

This, the first award of its kind at this mine, was made in the presence of 350 off-duty mine workers. An official commented: "Simon is one of four workers of the De Beers Consolidated Mines who received awards this year for handing over surface diamonds they found while on shift."

The company paid out three other awards of \$1,500 each to Bantu workers at Kimberley and Jagersfontein. Simon's luck was unique in history, however. The chances of finding a loose diamond are extremely remote, since sorting is done by high-speed mechanization, not manually. "In fact, he did the impossible," the official explained.

What does Simon intend to do with the money? "I'm going to buy myself some cattle and sheep, and farm near my home at Louis Trichardt," the happy man exclaimed.

REFORMED CHURCHES UNITE

UNITY among Reformed Churches was hastened in November with the formation of a multi-racial Council of Churches of the Reformed Tradition in Southern Africa. The Council was the result of a meeting in Bloemfontein, attended by delegates of the Dutch Reformed Churches and Dutch Reformed Bantu Churches of the four provinces and South West Africa, the Bantu Reformed Church of Rhodesia, the Indian Reformed Church, and the Dutch Reformed Mission Church.

The new Council aims to unite the various churches in spreading the gospel and in bringing about the Kingdom of God. It has declared its intention to meet on common terms to consider as Christians of the same tradition all matters that could create misunderstanding, estrangement and wrong attitudes, and, if possible, to settle them.

THE CHRISTIAN ANSWER

It also intends to strive to create and maintain brotherly relations with Christian churches of other traditions in Africa, in a spirit of Christian tolerance, and to assist in creating a united Christian front in Southern Africa against the non-Christian forces at work there.

Dr. A. J. van der Merwe, of Cape Town, was elected the first Moderator of the Council, which also includes a Coloured minister, a Bantu minister and two other white ministers. This executive committee will pursue the announced aim of the Council "to seek as believers, with honesty and sincerity, the Christian answer to the numerous problems in and outside the Church, caused by the multi-racial composition of Africa."

Launching Pads for Airport

PROVISIONS for launching pads are being made in the planned expansion of Jan Smuts Airport. The Department of Transport estimates that vertical take-off airplanes will replace the present ones in less than ten years and the need for the conventional runway will be ended.

The pads will be on the eastern side of the airport, where the main building is being doubled at a cost of more than £1,500,000. The new terminus, to be completed by 1965, will have transit facilities for all and will be equipped to handle about two million passengers a year (compared with the present 350,000).

FLYING HIPPOS

SIX YOUNG hippos have been flown from Kruger Park to the Addo Elephant Park near Port Elizabeth by the National Parks Board. The first passenger to make the 2,000-mile journey was an 800-pound baby. He suffered from vertigo but, otherwise, made the trip all right. Cheered by the success of their hippo airlift, the board is undertaking the transfer of rhinos from Natal's Hluhluwe to Kruger Park.

DECIMAL STAMPS

The colors and formats of the new stamps will be the same as those used for animal and festival issues. The wording on each stamp will be in English and Afrikaans.

DESIGN	STERLING VALUE	DECIMAL VALUE
Warthog	½d.	½c
Black Wildebeest	1d.	1c
Leopard	1½d.	1½c
Zebra	2d.	2c
*Prime Ministers	3d.	2½c
Union Flag	4d.	3½c
*Lion	6d.	5c
Coat-of-Arms	6d.	7½c
*Symbolic Wheel	1s.	10c
*Springbok	1/3	12½c
Gemsbok	1/6	20c
*Giraffe	5s.	50c
*Sable Antelope	10s.	R1
*Equivalent value		

NOTE: Order forms may be obtained from the Philatelic Bureau, Publicity Branch, G.P.O., Pretoria, or from the New York office of the South African Information Service. Orders, accompanied by an addressed envelope not wider than 4 inches and remittance to cover the cost of stamps to be affixed, should reach the Philatelic Bureau not later than February 10th.

New Stamp Series

ISSUE of the fourth definitive series of South African postage stamps has been announced by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs. Although designs of nine of the existing 'animal' series and four of the recent Union Festival Commemorative series will be used in the new issue, they will not be overprinted stamps. The denomination of each stamp will be shown in the new decimal currency and they will go on sale at all post offices as from next February 14th.

S. A. CINERAMA

SOUTH AFRICA'S first "Cinerama" will be opened in Johannesburg next March. The \$560,000 theater which will seat a thousand people and house the biggest type of screen in the world—six times as big as a normal screen—has already been completed.

Of the total cost, \$112,000 is being spent on the screen and projecting equipment, and American technicians are expected to arrive shortly to begin installing the special apparatus used for "Cinerama" films.

The South African company which holds the Union franchise from Cinerama of New York is planning a gala performance to inaugurate the theater on March 28th.

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SOUTH AFRICA'S own Nadia Nerina, shown here with David Blair in '*La Fille Mal Gardée*', is only one of seven South African dancers with the sixth North American tour of the Royal Ballet. From their opening in New York last September to their closing in Philadelphia in late January, the troupe will have performed in twenty-five U. S. and Canadian cities from coast to coast.

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